

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.
the People of North Carolina:
 On the date stated the following letter
 forwarded to the National Hotel, by

"YANBOROUGH HOUSE,"
 Raleigh, July 23d, 1872.
 a. Columbus Delano,

DEAR SIR—I notice by a published
 GRAMME you are "billed" for public
 taking-to-morrow, I respectfully solicit
 privilege of "dividing time" with you
 in the discussion of matters pertaining to
 present administration, and the politi-
 cianises now before the people.

This course will permit the friends of
 President Grant to hear how and by whom
 administration has been conducted, as
 by LiberaL Republicans. It will also
 give you an opportunity to answer the
 charges that you have made against

the same time you may properly state that these actions as you may deem proper to these you oppose you.

My long connection with the War Department under Secretary Stanton, and subsequent connection with the Treasury Department as chief of the Secret Service Division, cannot have escaped your observation, and I am confident you will not be acquainted with me, and will be happy to hear from this evening.

Very respectfully,
WM. F. COHEN."

This letter was under cover, sealed and addressed to Secretary Delano, but as it contained no "unpleasantness" than he had no objection to its being placed in the office of responding to a letter addressed to him.

RALEIGH, July 23d, 1872.

P. WOOD, Esq.

Enclosed of this date to Secretary Delano has been handed to me. The friends of Secretary Delano in this are advised sufficiently to decline to

any of your correspondence be held out by the Secretary.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. DE HAVENS,
Sec. Rep. Comm.

Now I do believe that the true reason why Secretary Deland has refused to sign me before the people is to let me know that I am in possession of facts which he knew I would have publicly stated before his political friends, and charged them with the responsibility of the wrong by what honest process said Secretary Deland, Simon Cameron and others Grant's partisans became the lessees of the Virginia State Railroad, an operation which was not only a fraud, but a robbery, and which is reported on authority that not one of the Grantites rested a single dollar in the enterprise and even the man who is familiar with the case, known to me as a friend, a swindle, known through a radical association for the special benefit of Deland, Cameron & Co.

personal interest in Light House construction, viz: Congress appropriated about \$50,000 for the construction of a Light House at Southwold, Pa., near the mouth of the Delaware River. The specifications were made by the Light House Board, and advertisements inserted in many of the public journals invited proposals from competent bidders, stipulating the condition, as usual, that the lowest bidder should be selected.

Upon the faith of this invitation several proposals were submitted, and at the same time for opening the bids many of the bidders were anxious to ascertain the result. The bids opened, and the lowest ranged from \$20,000 to \$31,000—one of them was to be examined. The Commissioner, who was acting in chief of the Light House Board, declined to do so, and the bid informal, and not in accordance with the proposals, exacted from all other bidders whose offers were considered. He then ordered to contain the same as far as the action of the board was concerned, and the Secretary David Adams accordingly

bid. It was addressed to Secretary of War, and desired the contract to be let to the Mount Vernon Light House Co., of Mount Vernon, Ohio. This letter was forwarded to the commodore who was asked to let the whole of it. The contract was made with John Creper & Co., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, for the sum of \$25,000. The contract stipulated that the Light House should be completed in February, 1872, under penalty of certain fines for delay. The Light House is not completed, and the contractor has not yet been or is likely to be punished. This illegal contract is yet unmodified, and its special provisions may yet give them the right to demand the money. During Mr. Dolan's career as a representative in Congress he became interested in certain of the Washington fair sales, and he had them in the same condition as he found them. He was not interested in the subject. From member of Congress he became Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and causes to be sent to the United States

Brady was arrested by Col. D. Brady as assessor of the 4th Georgia District, and taken to the Atlanta penitentiary. The law requiring all persons to be residents of the District to which they are appointed, prevented the confinement of Brady, but the female pressman, who was the wife of a friend of Brady, could not be a resident of the District. He wrote a letter to Col. Jas. Atkins, collector of the 4th Georgia District recommending Brady for the position of its assessor. Atkins accepted Brady, and he was appointed and went on duty in 1870, certain parties in Washington becoming his sureties. Brady and his lady were introduced as man and wife, and he was treated as such. He was a live thing, and matters ran thus until March, 1870, when Col. Atkins discovered at Brady had stolen \$8,000 and his sureties were arrested. Brady was immediately carried to the Georgia penitentiary, charged of "larceny after trust." The assessor was held to bail under the charge of Atkins, then wrote Mel Delano, (wife of the assessor of the 1st Georgia District) that as he, D. Brady, was a surety

entirely upon his Delano's recommendation, he requested him to select and procure a good lawyer of Washington to commence an appeal from the conviction. Delano answered that it was impossible with Washington lawyers and refused to act in the case. At a subsequent trial of the case before the United States Commissioner of Atlanta, Ga., the former was acquitted, but in her debating powers, respecting the removal of Brady's case to Washington, where she was confident, Secretary Delano was not so sure. Her own personal relations with the Secretary, and the character that he would not receive anything; further adding that this was a valuable one she then wore upon her person was a present from Secretary Delano.

Col. Atkins, now collector of the port of Savannah, Ga., an ultra Grant radical, castigated the facts in this case as late as 1880.

Secretary Delano's son holds office as clerk, his salary (as chief clerk under the

W. P. Woods

